THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1881.

Amusements Today. At bear's Park Theaty, -Le Voyer en Saiste And my of Yuste-Meinel Street.
American Institute-Institute Emilities. Bigor Opera House-The Marcetta. Fronth's Theatre-Ministel Stropoff Rossnell's Nuseum Broadway and 9th st. Daly's Theatre-Quit. Graid Opera House-Baren Rudelph. Haverly's 12th Nt. Theater—Across the Continent Haverly's Nibios Garden—The World. Andrea Square Theatre-Tie Polester. Ned You Square Gurden-Circu. Matines Metropalitan Cancert Hatt-Concert. New Theatre Comique-The Major. Non Francisco Minstrets -Il onliver and 19th st. Stundard Theatre -- A Messenger from Jarvis Section Union Square Theater—The Rivals. SV:misser Theater A Cold of the State.

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The President spent an hour and a half in sicians ventured to allow him a little fruit appears to have taken place.

Let the Cabinet Go to Washington. The public business has been disturbed for more than two months by the President's Illness. But the very fact of his illness ought to be a sufficient reason why his Cabmet should be more than usually vigilant and efficient in the performance of their duties. It is well known to the country that, with the exception of a single occasion, they have not been permitted even to see the President since he was stricken down by the assassin's bullet. With the very best dispositions, they can render no service to the prostrate patient; and therefore lic or personal sense, is entirely superfluous.

The proper place for the Cabinet at this time is at Washington, to see personally that the trusts committed to their charge are administered faithfully and honestly, and that advantage shall not be taken, when the public mind is strained with solicitude, by jobbers and plunderers.

Practically, the machine of government is now run by clerks, without responsibility and without supervision. Though some of them are called assistant secretaries and heads of bureaus, they are nothing more than head clerks. Recent investigations and exposures have shown conclusively that not a few of this number are venal and wholly unworthy of confidence.

When Gen. GRANT removed the seat of government to Long Branch, for no other reason but his pleasure, and thus set a pernicious example, which was immediately followed by the Cabinet and their principal subordinates, the government was carried on by clerks. The thieving Rings had full swing in the departments, and the sun hardly went down during a business day of stolen from the Treasury.

criminal neglect of duty.

We repeat, the place of the Cabinet is at Washington, and the people will expect | hundredth anniversary celebrated with marevery member of it to remain at his post | tial and civic exercises. and to discharge its duties.

The Land Question in Europe.

That the Irish Land law will be followed be active agitation for land reforms in England seems to be generally admitted. Meanwhile the prolonged discussion of the Irish problem has had the effect of drawing the attention of statesmen in other parts of Europe to the agrarian conditions of their respective countries. There is scarcely any Continental State in which the cultivators of the soil have not a good deal to complain of, as a brief survey of some lately published facts will show.

It appears that even in France there are signs of agrarian trouble. Some misconception, indeed, exists as to the distribution of the land in that country. The truth is that only about a third of the soil is in the hands of small proprietors, the other two-thirds being cultivated on a large scale. It is on the larger properties that farming is ceasing to be lucrative. In the Calvados dis- with Lord Rawbon after him; but a few trict, for instance, where up to a year ago pasture lands were let at a high figure, cattie rearing has become unprofitable, owing to the importation of live stock from America. It is said, too, that the growth of corn will have to be abandoned, in view of foreign competition. The peasant proprie- sor, Garns, had been not only beaten but tor or farmer who needs more labor than his family can supply, finds himself unable to pay for it. Moreover, the sons and daughters of small cultivators, who have been sent away to be educated in the towns, are showing a decided aversion to Santee. But no sooner had the first days of the drudgery of country life. It appears autumn come than he put his troops in mothat in the Department de l'Orne there are 27,000 proprietors who do not till the ground themselves, and in l'Eure more than 31,000. In Beaune, Brie, and Picardy there are numerous holdings vacant that used to let for \$2,000 to \$10,000 a year. It is only when farms can be tilled by the tenant's family, without the assistance of hired labor, that | upon the main body, with a loss of fifty they can be readily let. There is no doubt, men, a force of two hundred infantry and however, that the small peasant proprietors who occupy little plots of ground which they can cultivate themselves are prosperous. It is said that the mortgages on their properties have considerably diminished

The condition of the German peasant is in the empire where a quarter, and someevicted by their creditors in the first three mass of German peasants stagger under their indebtment to the State, incurred through the advances made to secure a remission of feudal dues. In Mecklenburg, indeed, most of the old feudal burdens still rest upon the people. In the Scandinavian countries, in Switzerland, Holland, and Helgium, the practical result of the reforms

during the past thirty years.

cause the gravest anxiety. The misery of a force inferior in number to that of the enthe people in the rural districts may be emy, he obtained a most signal victory." inferred from the fact that the average length of human life is eight years than in Norway. In 1878 no less than 14,000 peasants in Lombardy alone were ation is contributing to ruin the agriculturas 2,000 little properties were sold for taxes in the course of last year. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that emigration from Italy should have increased tenfold during the last fifteen years. In the Iberian peninsula some of the grievances say that the lot of the Spanish peasant was worse than that of a criminal condemned to hard labor have been remedied; but the chronic state of political disturbance is not

favorable to agriculture. In Russia, at the present time, about twosixths of the land belongs to small comhis reclining chair yesterday, and his phy- munal proprietors, about one-sixth remains in the hands of large landowners, while at breakfast. He began the day without | three-sixths are held by the State. There is fever, but by evening his pulse was 112, and | ground for believing that Russian agriculhis respiration as well as his temperature ture, instead of advancing, has declined was abnormally high. The evening built- since the emancipation of the serfs, except tin assigns no cause for the febrile rise, but | in some parts of the southern black-earth one of the physicians explains that it zone, where some improvements have been simply occurred last evening earlier than | made on a few large estates, and in a porusual, and so got into the bulletin. No ma- tion of Little Russia, where the cultivation terial change in the President's condition of tobacco has made some progress. According to the Fortnightly Review, from which these data are derived, the returns of the province of Moscow, between the years 1869 and 1877, show that the number of horses employed in farm labor and of cows owned by peasants has considerably decreased.

middle Russia the peasant cannot live picking up work where he can get it, or make a little money by some small trade. But it appears that these resources are now beginning to fail him. Three years ago Count WALUJEW reported that the agricultural condition of central Russia, and also of the north and east, was daily becoming worse, and the life of the cultivator a harder their presence at Long Branch, in any pub- | struggle for existence. His report has been confirmed by the famine which has occurred in some parts of the country during the present year. Thus we see that, even in Russia, the concentration of wealth is going on, and things are tending toward the creation of pauperism. Whether its shortcomings are due to a fundamental defect in its economical principle, or to the unpropitious conditions under which it is now applied, it seems clear that the great Muscovite insti- but showing that they had been only retution of communal property in land, which, according to the Slavophils, was to save the empire from the dangers which elsewhere threatened society, is not at present answering its purpose. In short, the problems connected with the tenure of land, which are certain for some time to occupy British statesmen, are also likely to engage the serious attention of legislators and reformers in most of the Continental States, and especially in Italy, Germany, Austria, and Russia.

Although during the last seven years the history of the Revolution has been ransacked that absenteeism that thousands were not | for occasions to honor the virtue and valor of our ancestry, until hardly a cross-road These facts, and others still more alarm- skirmish has been suffered to go by without ing, are notorious at Washington. Yet in a centennial celebration; yet the hundredth their presence the Cabinet find an excuse in anniversary of a great event has just oc-

the President's condition for absence from curred without any kind of commemoration. the capital, when the very best service they | The battle fought by NATHANIEL GREENE could render him in the present disability. | at Eutaw, on September 8, 1781, in the numwhile powerless to protect the public in- ber of troops engage and the severity of terest, would be increased zeal and the losses, was among the prominent battles the sternest supervision of every de- of the Revolutionary war. It brought into partment, so that if he should recover, a GREENE's hands over four hundred prisonclean account might be rendered of their ers; it procured for him a gold medal, the stewardship; and if he should die, the Ad- git of Congress; and its ultimate result ministration would not be dishonored by was the retreat of the enemy to Charleston. Many a less noteworthy encounter has been marked by monuments, and has had its

> The battle of Eutaw Springs was one of GREENE's characteristic engagements. That General never gained a victory at the South; and yet he never suffered a defeat or a check from which he did not rally with such promptness as to again put himself on the battle at the South was that of Guilford, in which his army was driven from the field. leaving its artillery in the hands of Cony-WALLIS; and yet three days afterward the victor was in full retreat, and GREENE was following him. His next action, that at Hobkirk's Hill, was remarkably similar, Rawdon breaking Greene's army and driving him across the Wateree; yet shortly afterward Rawdon was retreating toward Charleston. GREENE next marched against the British post at Ninety-six; but his attempt to storm the fort resulted in the slaughter of the assaulting column, and GREENE rapidly drew back to the Enoree, weeks later Ninety-Six was evacuated, and GREENE was pursuing RAWDON. Doubtless it was Greene's faculty of being able to "fight, get beaten, and fight again," as he himself expressed it, which caused his continuance in command, where his predecesruined. The battle at Eutaw was only one in a series of engagements which were singularly analogous in incidents and results.

During the heats of midsummer GREENE had encamped on the high bills of the tion again toward the enemy. He found the latter, under Lieut.-Col. A. STEWART, at Eutaw Springs, about two thousand strong. A foraging party was thrown out some distauce in advance, gathering sweet potatoes. GREENE'S army, falling upon this party, quickly captured it, and also drove back cavalry, which had been sent out under Major Corper to protect the foragers. Flushed by this success. GREENE pushed on to where STEWART was posted, and drove in his first line. Continuing his advance, he came to where a body of New York Tory | run second in the first, the Two Thouvolunteers were posted in a breek house, much less satisfactory. There are districts | while the remain for of STEWART'S forces formed line in the edge of a thicket of oak times even a half, of the small cultivators saplings. GREENE planted his artiflery are on the verge of bankruptcy. In Bavaria against the incree, and ordered Col. Wasitgione nearly 700 peasant proprietors were | INGTON's cavalry to engage the enemy's mounted force. The result was the repulse months of the present year. The great of GRIENE, who in retreating from the field left a part of his artillery in the hands of the enemy. The latter, too feeble to pursue,

Such, in brief, is the story of the action at Eutaw, watch has been described with almost ludicious differences of view by various historians. It will at once be seen why STEWART and GREEVE both claimed the carried out during the present century has victory. Congress, in honoring Greene with been to place agriculture in a relatively a gold medal declared that it was "for his | next steamer and bring him home; and let |

withdrew the next day toward Charleston.

This language must, of course, be interpreted with some allowance both for the less than in France, and sixteen less pardonable pride of Congress in its own troops and for its ignorance of the actual condition and numbers of the enemy. afflicted by the pellagra, the hor- Greene had at Eutaw probably 2,500 men. rible disease supposed to result from STEWART thought that he had nearer the habitual consumption of damaged 4,000. The British forces, all told, did not corn. The corn trade, once so prosper- exceed 2,000, of whom about 400 were capous, has come to an end, and excessive tax- tured before the main engagement occurred. Thus the supposition of Congress that ist. In the province of Rome alone as many | Greene had "a force inferior in number" is incorrect, STEWART being decidedly at a disadvantage in that respect. The other supposition of Congress, that GREENE obtained "a most signal victory," is also somewhat erroneous, as he was driven from the field with the loss of a part of his artilwhich led an observer in the last century to lery. Nevertheless, Greene deserved his medal as well as some others who have received like rewards.

So far as the losses were concerned, the advantage at Eutaw remained decidedly with GREENE. His loss in killed, wounded, and missing was 554. STEWART admitted a loss of 436 in killed and wounded, and 259 missing -making a total of nearly 700. Possibly STEWART declined to regard all the captured foragers as combatants; but if the American claim of 430 prisoners is admitted, as it should be, we get a loss for the British and Tory forces of nearly 900.

Surely the overshadowing interest of the coming celebration at Yorktown should not have so fully eclipsed the claims to remem-

brance of Eutaw Springs.

The Extradition of Mr. Esposito. The United States Commissioner before whom the Italian diplomatic officers and their counsel initiated proceedings with view to having REBELLO, who was arrested and dragged here from New Orleans, where he was selling fruit for a livelihood, reby tillage alone. He must wander about, | turned to Italy as Esposito, an escaped brigand, decided yesterday that probable cause had been shown to warrant the prisoner's commitment to await extradition.

No attempt was made to reconcile the conflicting sets of papers sent here from Italy, in one of which Esposito, or Ran-DAZZO, is described as forty-six years old. and in the other as thirty years old. The Italian document describing Esposito as lame from a gun shot, of which there is no trace to be found on the prisoner, was discarded on the ground that it is not legal evidence. Every point presented for the accused to show that he is not the man the Italian officers say he is, was adjudged immaterial. No explanation was given of the depositions referring to offences alleged to have been committed years ago, cently dated. The contradictory proofs from Italy that the prisoner was the Espostro who escaped from Palermo in September, 1878, were deemed to outweigh the testimony of living witnesses who had testified that they knew the prisoner in New Orleans two or more years ago. The mistake of a year in the evidence of one of the police officers sent here from Italy to establish the

prisoner's identity was lightly passed over. The next step in this case will be to have the Secretary of State review the conclusions of fact as to the identity of the pris-

Think First.

It is, in some respects, fortunate that Congress is not in session. What volumes of unmeaning talk we should have about the succession to the Presidency!

We respectfully suggest to the members that they improve the time that is to intervene before they meet and save the country esitions for unconstitutional legislation on the subject.

The first thing to be borne in mind is that the power of the National Legislature is restricted by the Constitution. The second is that it is wise to let well

enough alone. The third is that it is always well to think

twice before you act. The Sessions Bribery Case.

Several weeks ago we said it was at least probable that the SESSIONS bribery case would never reach final judgment. The first halt in the proceedings has just occurred by the postponement of the trial of the case to the next term of the court, on offensive. Regarding the Cowpens as Mor- the alleged grounds that Speaker Sharpe, GAN'S victory, GREENE'S own first pitched | an important witness for the prosecution. cannot be found, and the unfortunate illness of ex-Speaker SMITH, a leading counsel for

the defence. The observation of many years shows that during the present generation, cases of bribery in the Legislature or the lobby at Albany have never reached conviction and punishment. The provisions of the Constitution and the statutes are sufficiently stringent; but experience proves that at the critical juncture somebody or something springs up and stops the way. Either the culprit absconds, or the District Attorney is purchased, or a necessary witness skulks out of sight, or a prominent lawyer is taken suddenly ill. So the case dribbles along from court to court till it is forgotten or is submerged under some fresher rascality.

The fact is that the Albany Legislature and its dependents and appendages are very powerful, seductive, and liberal; and so long as it remains true that there is honor among thieves, it will be difficult to convict of bribery any member of the Senate, or the Assembly, or the lobby.

Civil Service Reform.

How will civil service reform work applied to the clerks in the different departments at Washington who have signed petitious that the soldier who attempted to assassinate GUITEAU should be promoted?

Their conduct is a fair specimen of the obsequiousness to power which may be expected when public officers become a distinct class, with permanent tenure, separated from the mass of the community-at once arrogant and mean-spirited.

Iroquois Wins the St. Leger.

Yesterday Mr. Loribland's coit Iroquois took the third of the three great annual events of the English turf, after having sand, and having won the second and most important, the Derby. Hitherto it has been the fortune of only nine Derby winners to follow up their success at Epsom by winning the St. Leger at Doncaster; and now Iroquois, hailing from America, has enrolled himself as the tenth on the list of the most successful horses that have raced in England. He barely missed placing bimself with the trio that won all three events, West Australia, Gladiateur, and Lord Lyon, for he lost the Two Thousand Guineas by very little.

What more can Iroquois do? Nothing after this can make him more famous. He has shown the Englishmen his quality, and now let Mr. LORILLARD put him aboard the

favorable position. In Italy, on the other | wise, decisive, and magnanimous conduct in | us have the satisfaction of seeing on our hand, the agrarian situation is such as to the action of Entaw Springs, in which, with own courses a horse that has beaten the best of England.

> Speaker SHARPE, Stalwart, and Speaker SHARPE, Half Breed, appear to be two very different persons. It seems but yesterday that the Staiwart SHARPE stepped promptly forward in that dramatic scene in Albany, produced the \$2,000 with which, it is charged, SESSIONS attempted to bribe BRADLEY, and testified with readiness, almost eagerness. And now comes a Sheriff's officer into a court of justice in the case of The People agt. Sessions, and makes return that Sharpe, the Half Breed, subpopnaed as a witness for the people, cannot be found. Verily, circumstances alter cases !

> The revival of the rumor that Count HERBERT BISMARCK will be appointed Minister to Washington will perhaps set the society experts of that city to considering whether they are to look upon this appointment as a compliment or otherwise. In view of the recent exploits of the young Count, and the possibility that a mission to this country might be principally based on the desire to quit his own. Washington society might be puzzled to know whether to receive him with tremendous enthusiasm or not

> Mayor Grace's movement on the pool sellers bids fair to amount to something. It must be a matter of surprise to the men who have been making money by selling pools to learn that there is a law, old, to be sure, but still a law, making this method of gaining a livelihood an offence punishable by imprisonment. As the matter stands now, it looks very much as if pool seiling might be stopped in this city.

The parting challenge just issued by HANLAN, the present champion of all the scullers, is answer enough to the insinuation that he did not appear in the late congress of sculls because he was afraid to row. He offers plumply to pull a match with any man in the world. But then he will retire on his laurels. And why not? What should prevent a great athlete from retiring after he has faced for years all comers, and incontestably proved his superfority? The diplomacy and the training that now precede a great match take up a good part of the season or the year. An athlete who has struggled to the top, and there remained, and who has afterward little to gain in the way of glory, and much to lose should a chance stroke of ill luck beset him, may surely at length treat himself to the luxury of not being in training. with a match hanging over him to worry about. Of all carsmen, HANLAN has shown that he does not and need not fear to remain in the field, and he certainly can retire, if he finds other business pleasanter and more profitable, without having his motives impugned.

The yacht Livadia seems to share the hapless fate of her imperial master, for whom she was built with unprecedented labor and cost. who looked forward to a voyage in her with great desire, and who perished before setting eyes on her. The magnificent vessel, on which all the resources of the shipbuilder's and the furnisher's art were lavished, ran into some wreckage on her first voyage from the British yard where she was built, and was forced to put into Ferrol, leaking. The worst was not told to the Czar; but now that he is dead, experts find that she is slow, rolls heavily, is weak, and is built of bad material. Certainly it was not quantity of material that was lacking, as out of the fragments of this pleasure yacht it is proposed to build a gunboat and three cruisers. besides using her fittings for another Livadia. It will be fortunate for the Russian sailors if the ill omen of the original craft does not cling to her pieces, which, it seems, are considered good enough for the tar, though not for the Czar.

Philadelphia is to have another will ease of more than ordinary interest. Perus Cut-LEN, who will go down in history as the man who loaned Santa Anna \$200,000 to pay off his troops, and who in his life said that he had seen Washington, died on the 5th of this month, leaving the whole of his large property to his boarding-house keeper. Naturally the heirs-at-law see nothing short of a conspiracy in this state of affairs, and are going to try to the great expense and inconvenience of prop- prove that the aged man was not capable of making his will when he made the one leaving his housekeeper nearly \$200,000. The prospects are good for the experts who thrive on disputed wills, even better, perhaps, than they are for either the housekeeper or the heirs-at-law.

> Lessons of various sorts and sizes are drawn from the late regatta at Toronto, but one indisputable lesson is that Canada remains, as she always has been, the champion in oarsmanship. It is merely a question what part of the Dominion shall produce the world's champion. Sometimes it is Toronto, sometimes it is Halifax, sometimes it is St. John; but that is a local rivalry, which does not concern the world without. If HANLAN, after a time, gets tired of being world's champion, his laurels will pass to Ross; Ross, in turn, may pass them perhaps to Cox-LEY, or, if not to CONLEY, then to HAMM or some other rising Dominion rower. The one thing tolerably safe to count upon at all times is that the best oarsman in the world is somewhere in the Canadian family.

The three thousand disappointed claimants for the comet B prize offered by Mr. H. H. WARNER now have a chance to indemnify themselves by competing for another \$200 prize of the same man, to be given for the best short essay on comets. But observing a comet in the sky is easier for some people than acceptably writing 3,000 words about comets in general.

The dearth of names for horses and raceboats might be partly mitigated by the judicious use of the thirty-nine royal and priestly mummies lately found at Thebes. AMENHOTEP. HONTAME-HOU, SETKA, RAMAKA, and others of this sort would do very well for the purpose.

It is a suggestive illustration of modern times and manners that a recent London despatch, announcing that Mr. CHITTY, member of Parliament for Oxford City, would be raised to the bench, added, in order to more fully describe this personage and his qualifications; "He is well known as the umpire of the University boat race."

Ex-Gov. Dingley of Maine, who takes Senator FRYE's place in the House of Representatives, is a citizen of high character, a journalist of ability, and a moderate and reasonable

THE STRUGGLE IN ONEIDA COUNTY.

UTICA, Sept. 12 .- It is about settled here that at last we are to have a real gladiatorial combat between the two principals to the longnursed faction feu 1 of Oneida County Republicans-Roscoe Conkling and Eilis H. Roberts, Since his terrible defeat for Congress in 1874 the latter has kept out of Conventious. But he is reported now as anxious to be a delegate to New York. Mr. Conkling's friends are intent upon sending the ex-Senator down at the head of a Stalwart delegation. Indications point to an unusually ugly fight between the two for possession of the coming District Convention. In the primaries held thus far the Stalwarts have been easy victors, but the issue is still very close. The fear grows daily that this question of delegates will exhaust all the energies of the Republicans, and leave the fruits of victory, and the offices, to fall easily into Democratic hands on election day.

New Orleans Labor Troubles Ended.

NEW OBLEANS, Sept. 14.—The compromise arranged by the Chamber of Commerce Committee has been accepted by all parties, and the labor troubles for the present may be considered at an end. Large norm hers or the old hands will get a work with the new hands to encorem. They have appropriate and obtained work ALSY. M the south a west released from the further duty.

Rembrands Peals of his well-known pertrait of Washing-We should think it might perhaps be worth from five

THE DEMOCRATIC OUTLOOK. The Gostp of the State Committee-A Bitter

ALBANY, Sept. 14 .- The gossip of the Demperatic State Committee has reached Albany. There was an elderly man there whom they called "Colonel," and who was very emphatic

in pronouncing against John Kelly. He said: We want to keep out Kelly & Co.-keep them out of the Convention. Why not? Why, sir, I tell you if John Kelly takes a hand in naming candidates for the party, I cease to be a Democrat. Our duty is to keep them out-body and

"Don't you want to win?" inquired a mildmannered Kellvite.

Win! No. I want to belong to a party fit to work with. What do I care about winning? But as to winning, you can't win with Kelly; there are many such men as I in the party-men who would be disgusted with the coalition with Kelly-more than you could count in a day. I would say to John Kelly, 'Stand not on the order of your going, but go at once. We don't

The feeling against Kelly was very bitter at the committee meeting and was by no means confined to those who have hitherto figured as his enemies. William Purcell is reported as saying: "If I had my way, John Kelly never should get his men inside the Convention

Erastus Corning of Albany says: "Kelly is a bad leader of a worse cause. If I had the work to do over again-the work of the past two years-I should take a different position. I look upon Mr. Tilden as the wisest leader in politics that this State has seen for twenty years." Mr. Corning is not ambitious, and the attempt to account for his defection by a desire to hold office will fail. He announces that he is through with Kelly.

William C. Ruger of Syracuse said last year to a prominent Tilden Democrat:

"I like your side of the House better than my could free my mind of the impression that Sam Tilden is a cold-blooded, selfish man, who has done everything with a personal purpose, I would join you." Last week Mr. Ruger told a friend that he had freed his mind of that impression.

So it goes all over the State; the men in whom Kelly has trusted, and who would have been the leaders of any movement he may attempt to make in the future, are against him now. What is more, they are in favor of Tilden.

Concerning the ticket there was very little o be learned at the meeting. There seemed to be a general impression that Purcell would be the candidate for Secretary of State, and when I asked the reason the reply was: "Why, Tilden favors him." "No. he doesn't."

"Doesn't he? Why, it was the impression that

he did. We are not for him otherwise," For State Treasurer there is a new man in the field-Mr. Charles K. Grannis of Utica. He s cashier of a bank there and School Commis sloner and ex-Mayor. He is between 35 and 40 -nearer the former than the latter-and was a member of the State Committee in 1879. If he is nominated, Mr. Horatio Seymour, Jr., will have to be got out of the way. Mr. Grannis said to me the other day: "I am in favor of retiring Seymour. He has held the office two terms, and what do we gain by his renomination?" I talked with Edgar K. Apgar about candidates, and asked: "Who is your candidate for

State Treasurer-yourself?" "No, sir." was the emphatic response. "I am not a candidate under any consideration. I believe in nominating men who are not politicians; and that would rule me out. No. I am not a candidate.

MR. OLLIFFE'S PATRONAGE.

Proposing to Appears the Aldermen with Weed Pullers-Park Shoemakers

Gen. Egbert L. Viele complained to the Park Board yesterday that tramps infest the Riverside Park. A few evenings ago, he said, a party of men and women came there in a greaty dishevelled state and had a foot race. Two ladies had recently been stopped in the park by tramps, who demanded money of them. Commissioner Lane was authorized to remove several squatters from the Park. It was also resolved to appoint some mounted policemen.

Mr. Lane moved that sixteen men be appointed to pull weeds there. Mr. Oliffe added "be appointed by Mr. Oiliffe and Mr. Wales," which was carried by the votes of Messrs, Wales, Oiliffe, and MacLean.

That's small business," said Mr. Lane to Mr. Odiffe. "I thought you were above that small baby work. It is small business to take those appointments out of my hands."
Mr. Oil ffe and Mr. MacLean smiled, and Mr. Wales said something in an undertone.
"That's the reason you have not been confirmed," continued Mr. Lane, talking to Mr. Ol-

firmed," continued Mr. Land. life excitedly. You seem to know all about it," replied Mr. Oliffe. "I have no doubt you have been playing some of these small tricks on the Aldermen." continued Mr. Lane. "If you had been a little more liberal you would have been confirmed." I am going to be liberal with these appointments, and that is the reason I am going to take them." retorted Mr. Oliffe with a laugh. "I know two of the Aldermen who are down on you for treating me in this way." persisted

on you for treating me in this way." persisted Mr. Lane.

"You must have been running the machine down there." said Mr. Olliffe.

"I know two anti-Tammany Aldermen who are down on you for your small business, continued Mr. Lane.

"Oh, you have come over to anti-Tammany, have you?" ejacuisted Mr. Olliffe. "I thought you were about ready to slop over."

Mr. Lane then called for a report from Messrs. Waies and Olliffe about some cement which he declared had been bought by the Park Department and hot delivered.

"We have had enough to make an investigation, and I want a report."

"We have not yet prepared our report." said Mr. Olliffe.

"It is no way to do business to buy cement

"We have not yet prepared our report," said Mr. Chiffe.

It is no way to do business to buy cement and let a man keep it until he becomes insolvent, so that it is a loss to the city," said Mr. Lane, with energy, "It is one of the small swindles that have been perpetrated in the department, and I mean to expose it. It was a job by which the city lost \$500."

"Don't expose yourself at the same time," retorted Mr. Chiffe, jeeringly, "It is important that we should get at these estimates here for next year. The Comptroller has fold me within twenty-four hours that these estimates ought to be ready by the 15th."

"On, the Comptroller has been buildozing you, "said Mr. Lane.

"No, sir. Nobody buildozes me but you," replied Mr. Chiffe.

Mr. Lane presented the official copy of the report of the Superintendent of Parks on their diapplated condition. It concluded as follows:

A reorganization of the present lorce of artising would

A reorganization of the present force of artistics would doubtless work 7 solts more satisfactory to the Commissioners and to the public. But the brought also utilities that present with be had for the old adalts. "No sate of the property of the the shounder stars to the last, Critical expectants may need to be intermed that a disregard or the support of the property of the prope makers, planning tablers corporater barbers, and one musicians, whose cit is forkein the work are alw the missorkey by flats.

Mr. Lane called attention to an investigation he had made, showing that five men had taken nine days to paint eleven tenches. He believed one man ought to paint fourteen benches a day. Then the Board spent several hours over the estimates and adjourned.

Admission Fees to Churches.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The habit of denanding admission fees at church doors is offensive, and has the effect of keeping near propin away, while many who can spare the fee stay away disgusted. In many churches you are positively debarred unless you pay the tee. In the church to which I belong St. scene-money demanded of people who did not have it, and who, not wishing to avow their poverty. But the church to avoid a scene. In the gallery of this church county to a come some in the gamery of his church me Sunday I use the money chairer at the head of the Saira. See one me pass without having, he is considered on any local me to be succeeded from any local to the dominal. He followed not another house the constraints. There is an inter-remarks the leature about the church, which is not lower remarks the leature about the church, which is no iron Twenty-which to Twenty-multi-arrest, the altar being at the Twenty multi-arrest conditions of the church is not assembly a first to pay these courts, when to its invariants to the altar to you assemble means a superface of the more we have a man of the first pay. NEW YORK, Sept. 13.

The Land Sip in Switzerland. GENEVA. Sept. 14.-With reference to the land

slip hear lime in Canton starts, which occurred to Saturday evening last it is lear d that the hist of various on which fill is estimated has been turned into a sake, and it is seared that the valley below will be filesied.

Claims which be paid to Nary more, where the French County is every its face of a sake in the file of the same will be paid to Nary more, where the French County is every its face of a sake in the feared that some must have perioded.

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FAIR VISIONS OF POLIS.

The Inside Blistory of the Dantzle Conference. The Emperor went to meet the Cair, And both the monarchs had travelled far:

The Emperor said, when they met on the sea, "Come over, my boy, and dise with me." " All right," said the Czar, from behind a gun; I will dive with you at half-past one;

To search your officers and your craw." The search was made, and the Emperor said:

"Come over, in sen, for the cloth is spread."
"I will," said the Czar, "if you deem it best, As soon as I don my bullet-proof vest."

But first I must send my police to you,

The dinner over, they hastened ashore, But a bogus Czar was sent before; The real one went in a fisherman's boat, With rubber boots and a ragged coat. At Dantzic he shunned the nature halls And begged for the shelter of prison walls; He said there were Nihilists all about, And nothing but stone could keep them out

And so the descendant of many Czars Was hidden from view by iron bars; And Bismarck entered to talk of peace, Well watched by the Muscovite police. The Romanoff's conversation ran

On pelsons and things that kill a man; And the only subject that pleased him quite Was the last new thing in dynamite. When Rismarck spoke of political work

He said he was ready to give his note The Emperor said: "He is atways so, And we can do nothing but let him go, And send him safely on board his yacht. If he is happy, why, we are not."

She Manages Well the Parm. She manages well the farm, This girl that is gently bred,

Though scarce a score of happy years Have passed o'er her bonny head. Left with a tender brood Of brothers and sisters small, She works for the children's good

So, up in the early morn, She's out with a steadfast will; She visits the garden, field, and tarm, And the orchard upon the hill. The butter from yellow cream Is made with her own fair hands; She works with a hearty will to keep This home with its fertile lands.

Show me a lovelier rose Than the flush of this maiden's cheek As she gathers the apples rosy and ripe Or rides the black horse sleek; Show me a fairer sight Than this same woman's hands, Busied at daily household tasks,

As well as at uliting lands. What though no father's eye Sees that the work's well done Is not this woman brave and true, Faithful as shines the sun? Dressed in her bonespun gown. Living a healthful life, Sowing good seed for aye. Whether as mald or wife

She manages well the farm, This maid with the deep blue even With voice that charms like music rare, In her low and soft replies. Well will those children say In the distant years to come: Sister, you have done well; You saved us the dear old home !"

MAUD MILLER. The House with Closets. How dear to the heart of the housekeeping woman

Nice children, good servants, and plenty of room in The well-fitted mansion in which they must dwell. But first of the blessings kind Fortune can give her, If she in the city or country abide, Is that which she longs for and covets forever, The big, airy closet, her joy and her pride— The roomy, clean closet, the well-ordered closet,

Are comforts of which so few architects tell

The big, airy closet, her joy and her pride. The house may be perject from garret to cellar, Well lighted, well aired, with cold water and hot; And yet, to the eye of the feminine dweller, If closetiess, all is as if it were not. How oft she has sunk like a dove that is wounded,

How of she has secretly grumbled and sighed, Because she saw not, though with all else surrounded The big, airy closet, her joy and her pride! The roomy, clean closet, the well-ordered closet, The big, airy closet, her joy and her pride. Fond husbands, who tain would have bome be an Eden.

For you and your Eves all complete as a whole, To read in, to write in, to sleep in, to feed in, Forget not the closets so dear to the soul; But build them in corners, in books, and in crannies, Wherever a closet may harbor or hide The big, airy closets, their joy and their pride-The roomy, clean closets, the well-ordered closets. The big, airy closets, their juy and their pride.

We love this earth, somehow, if young or old: And though 'tis often censured, still 'tis ours; And though weeds multiply; it has its flowers, With climates ranging wide from heat to cold Go through it all without a grateful thought At the concordant comeliness that's wrought On sea and shore, mountain and plain, for man.

Sometimes I think that earth will ever keep That when unto dim eyes we may seem dead. Our souls will still be active, not asleep, But living in the essence: conscious, too, That 'beath us is the sward, and over us the blue

EDWARD S. CREAMER. Strangest Of All.

"It is so very strange that I am fain To say 'tis false;" and with a little frown Vexing her brows, she laid the novel down Such strange things cannot be. Such grief and pain, Such mad delirium of bliss and bane Come not to any life." There came a day-What changes do the swift years make !- I crossed

Her path again; her tace had something lost, And something gained, and thus I heard her say "How weak and poor is the romancor's art! There is no tongue or pen that can portray The story of the simplest human heart. Once I could read and wonder; now, in sooth, I know there's naught so bitter strange as truth

Next.

Next to my God, my kindred, Blood of my blood and near; Every broad acre doard Next comes my friend and neighbor, Mortal as well as I; Neat are the poor and needy-I may not pass them by !

What is my God's just tribute? What I but give the few. What to my friend and neighbor! Friendship and truth indeed. What to the poor and needy? So cor in time of need.

Scarcity and High Prices Produced by the Brought-Some Exceptions.

drought are very apparent in at the city markets. The describes the conditions under with the leatway at vegetables have a find a social such a find the first seems complished. A on gains for a finding will call to lack freshines. Peaches are scatte, dear and not accord, and apples are brown and priched. Pears are abundant. The leat has not off cold from and the market isoverstocked with the test. They are soldens of Marini the representative over his sounds like with the composition of Marini the representative over his sounds like with the configuration. market become with the first. They are scaled as that the dealers are complicated that they can hardly get a more than the part for the time of the first that they can hardly get a more property of the first that they can hardly get a more property of the first that they can be for the part of the first that they can be for the part of the first that they can be for the part of the first that the first that they can be for the part of the part of

France's Trouble with Spain Settled. Maduid Sept. 14.-At a Cubinet council to-

-A prayer for Guiteau was made in a

incinnate church-f r has spiritual but not his team -The Lord Chanceller of England has re-

oved four maristrates from the Commission of the Peace for Gloucester who had been scheduled for bother at the last general election

... "There are Caristian familles," says the examining committee of the Boston Public Library, in its last appeal report, "in which the Old Testament is a

-That railroad depot in Cincinnati, which

to to be built "in the Eastlane style, with Queen Anne facades, which go to make up the modern Gothic," ough to be at least an architectural curiosity. -The wines in the Champagne country

are reported to be exceptionally abundant, but interior in quality. This year the Burgundy district will yield a small but rich vintage. The same may be said of the Bordenux valley. -Mr. Justice Cave of the English High

Court of Justice recently committed a lady to prison for marrying, in disabedience to an order of the court, a young gentlem in who was a ward of court, the lady her--Some lynchers are in trouble at Sena-

tobia, Miss. They took a murderer out of iail, and short at him until they supposed him deal; but he survived and has identified all of his assailants, who are promised -Lord Clandeboye, the eldest son o

Lord Dufferin, swam across the Bosporus, from Therapis to Beicos, in a little over an hour—a swim considerably longer than that from Sestes to Abydos, accomplished by Leander and Lord Byron. -Ismail Pasha, the ex-Khedive of Egypt.

is at present staying at Vichy, where he has taken up his residence in the villa formerly belonging to Napoleot III. The ex-Khedive's suite consists of thirty-five per sons, including eight of his wives. -The lack of teachers in the art of fencing is so much felt in the French navy that the Minister of Marine has just obtained from the Government the

right of allowing fencing masters to hold the rank of Adjutant in the navy, as in the army. -A great clothing house at Paris exhibits several sewing machines which move by electricity with conderful speed and regularity. The establishm

lightens the task of the hard-worked seamstress. -Charles Bolles of Minneapolis undertook to kill a dog with a revolver, but the weapon did not discharge. He became furious because his wife laughed, and aimed at her, but the pistol still hung fire When he turned the muzzle toward his own head, how ever, he met with success, and died.

-Some enthusiasts in London have founded a "Browning Society," "Browning," they say, is "worth study," therefore the Browning Society is formed to study him. Perhaps in time another society may be founded which will undertake the still more useful function of translating him into the vulgar toneue -Samuel Cupples is a conspicuous Methodist in St. Louis, and the Obristian Advocate accuse

store. The editor has beard that some of the cards are marked and fixed up for what gamblers call brace games," but he cares nothing for that, because all cards are equally wicked in his sight. -A new lighthouse, in which the electric light is to be used, has lately been completed at Mar seilles. The cost of the light is seven times less than the cost of that which it will replace. The new lighthouse will be one of the finest on the French coasts. The light

him of including playing cards in the merchandise of his

which will be equal to 3,500 gas jets, will be visible at a nce of twenty-seven mile -" Dickens," says the Weekly Register, used to tell a dreadful story, which, if we remembe right, he had from Leigh Hunt, to the effect that when the heart [of Shelley] was found unconsumed, Trelawny and Byron played at football with it, by way of vaunting their disrespect for life, death, and humanity." There is

no adequate reason for believing any such story. -The English minstrel company which has just made its first American appearance in Philadel phia is said to excel in ballad singing, being free from those nusal tenors and phenomenal altos peculiar to the minstrelay of this country; but its lokes are the old one to which we have been accustomed for so many years, and there is little of the plantation negro characterization

-W. W. Dickey, one of the wealthlest cattle dealers of the West, met Moilie Carter in Kansas City, if e'ell suddenly in love with her, for she is a beauty, and she said yes to his offer of marriage, for she knew a his wealth. Sie broke a previous engagement in a doing, and when Dickey found that out he retused to make her his wife. She sued for \$25,000 damages, and has just compromised for \$10,000,

-Holywood House, where the Queen stayed during the Elimburgh review, and where she had herself called Queen o' Scots while she remained, is a very ugis place, just fitted for the treasons, outrages, and spoils to which in its day it has been more than once witness The ground on which the review was held water very small space, the length and breadth of the whole being smaller than the enclosure at Windsor.

-Free Masonry is astir with emotion in sign manual his warrant for the formation of a new lodge of Free Masons, to be called "The Gallery Lodge." This lodge is to be confined exclusively to journalists and gallery reporters, and his Royal Highness has sanctioned Bussey as first Senier Warden, and Mr. Thomas Nushell as first Junior Warden. The want of such a privilege had long been felt.

-The presence of the phylloxera elsewhere has promoted the trade in Majorcan wine this year. The wine itself is of remark This purity, and totally free from all accologic additions and mixtures. It is of clear sherry or Marsala color, though not so strong as the wine sold under that name in the Strings market. It is considered that age it is not allowed to leave the cellar for public consumption. Like all other Majorcan wines, it is re-markably cheap, although the amount produced is neces

-The Constantinople correspondent of the London Standard says an important movement has been set on foot by infloratial German and English genmen who are interested in the welfare of the Jews, to obtain a grant of land in Syria from the Turkish Governemigrating from countries where they are now subject to persecution. It is proposed to open up means of secunication by constructing roads, transways, and rain-evs. and to form colonies on plots of land in the vicinity of the

railway stations. -It is not generally known that Cardinal Newman early in life had some thoughts of devoting timed; to a journalistic career. When he was a young man at Oxford, in anything but affluent circumstances. he made such an impression upon the directors of the Times by some letters on education which he contributed that berral noder this are deplete "Cathelians," that he was officed an encacement on their staff at a very tends me salary: £1,900 per annum is the figure tha report save was montained. "Small I be free," asked the

young that, to wit on this tempent offer was made, "to say what I think?" The reply was in the negative. -A story is to be found in old jest books of an Irish artist who painted. The Passage of the Red Sea" by covering his causes with red paint and he ca-Explans were supposed to be drowned, while the Israpides had excaped. According to the Messee de 400, to love an artist than M. de Senville has preduced a coresponding William cally. A canvas, which measures to by 2m, and represents nothing but a vast expanse of and, see teen entitled by the painter "The Capture of Bon America to the French." When Do Neutrie was where Bon America was, the painter gravely reproducts the chief had fled, and, as regards the French to \$48. they had not arrived at the time the same was depicted. The picture is a sarcasus, and will no doubt be apprece-

The disastrous effects of the long continued quantitie bodays steps of Pretoria. The editor that

work very law. Since well risy they had resent it tree from 25 or 150. The Text of a crisic to the tree from 25 or 150. The tree is a point to be a crisic to the tree is a crisic to the cr Minister of Fernigh Afford the first of the Fernica billion of the section of the

SUNBEAMS.